

CONNALLY, JOHN B.
2 Injuries - Wounds

CD 816

7-1a (Rev. 9-7-62)

REPORT
of theFEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION
WASHINGTON, D. C.

To: Mr. Jesse E. Curry
Chief of Police
Dallas, Texas

November 23, 1963

This examination has been made with the understanding that the evidence is connected with an official investigation of a criminal matter and that the Laboratory report will be used for official purposes only, related to the investigation or a subsequent criminal prosecution. Authorization cannot be granted for the use of the Laboratory report in connection with a civil proceeding.

Re: ASSASSINATION OF PRESIDENT
JOHN F. KENNEDY

J. Edgar Hoover
John Edgar Hoover, Director

YOUR NO.
FBI FILE NO.
LAB. NO.

PC-78243 BX
D-436461 AX

Examination requested by: Addressee

Reference: See below

Examination requested: Firearms - Spectrographic - Microscopic Analyses -
Fingerprint - Document

Specimens:

Evidence received from Special Agent Elmer L. Todd, Washington Field
Office of the FBI on 11/22/63:

Q1 Bullet from stretcher

Evidence received from Special Agent Orin Bartlett of the FBI on 11/22/63:

Q2 Bullet fragment from front seat cushion

Q3 Bullet fragment from beside front seat

2-Chief, U. S. Secret Service

2-FBI, Dallas

Evidence received from Special Agent James W. Sibert and Special Agent Francis O'Neill, Jr., of the Baltimore Office of the FBI on 11/23/63:

- Q4 Metal fragment from the President's head
- Q5 Metal fragment from the President's head

Evidence received from Special Agent Vincent E. Drain of the Dallas Office of the FBI on 11/23/63:

- Q6 6.5 millimeter Mannlicher-Carcano cartridge case from building
- Q7 6.5 millimeter Mannlicher-Carcano cartridge case from building
- Q8 6.5 millimeter Mannlicher-Carcano cartridge from rifle
- Q9 Metal fragment from arm of Governor John Connolly
- Q10 Wrapping paper in shape of a large bag
- Q11 Suspect's shirt
- Q12 Blanket
- Q13 Bullet from Officer Tippett

- K1 6.5 millimeter Mannlicher-Carcano rifle, with telescope sight, Serial No. C2766
- K2 Paper and tape sample from shipping department, Texas Public School Book Depository
- K3 .38 Smith and Wesson revolver, Serial No. V510210, Assembly No. 65248

Evidence obtained by FBI Laboratory personnel during examination of the President's limousine:

- Q14 Three metal fragments recovered from rear floor board carpet
- Q15 Scraping from inside surface of windshield

Also Submitted: Photograph of rifle, K1
Finger and palm prints of Lee Harvey Oswald

Results of examinations:

The bullet, Q1, is a 6.5 millimeter Mannlicher-Carcano rifle bullet. Specimen Q1 weighs 158.6 grains. It consists of a copper alloy jacket with a lead core.

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(continued on next page)

CD-81b

Specimen Q2 is a portion of the core of a rifle bullet. Specimen Q2 weighs 44.6 grains and is composed of a portion of the copper alloy jacket and a portion of the lead core. Specimen Q3 is a portion of the base section of a copper alloy rifle bullet. Q3 weighs 21.0 grains and is composed of a section of the jacket from which the lead core is missing. It could not be determined whether specimens Q2 and Q3 are portions of the same bullet or are portions of two separate bullets.

The rifle, K1, is a 6.5 millimeter Mannlicher-Carcano Italian military rifle Model 91/38. Test bullets were fired from this rifle for comparison with specimens Q1, Q2 and Q3. As a result, Q1, Q2 and Q3 were identified as having been fired from the submitted rifle.

Specimens Q6 and Q7 are 6.5 millimeter Mannlicher-Carcano cartridge cases. They were manufactured by the Western Cartridge Company, East Alton, Illinois, as was the 6.5 millimeter Mannlicher-Carcano cartridge, Q8.

Test cartridge cases obtained from the submitted rifle were compared with specimens Q6 and Q7. As a result, specimens Q6 and Q7 were identified as having been fired in this rifle. The bullet, Q13, from Officer Tippett, is a .38 Special copper-coated lead bullet. Q13 weighs 156.6 grains and possesses the physical characteristics of 158 grain Western-Winchester revolver bullets. The surface of Q13 is so badly mutilated that there are not sufficient individual microscopic characteristics present for identification purposes. It was determined, however, that the .38 Special Smith and Wesson revolver, K3, is among those weapons which produce general rifling impressions of the type found on Q13.

The lead metal of Q4 and Q5, Q9, Q14 and Q15 is similar to the lead of the core of the bullet fragment, Q2.

A small tuft of textile fibers was found adhering to a jagged area on the left side of the metal butt plate on the K1 gun. Included in this tuft of fibers were gray-black, dark blue and orange-yellow cotton fibers which match in microscopic characteristics the gray-black, dark blue and orange-yellow cotton fibers composing the Q11 shirt of the suspect. These fibers could have originated from this shirt.

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(continued on next page)

CE 810

A single brown viscose fiber and several light green cotton fibers were found adhering to the Q10 paper bag. These fibers match in microscopic characteristics the brown viscose fibers and light green cotton fibers present in the composition of the Q12 blanket and could have originated from this blanket.

It is pointed out, however, that fibers do not exhibit sufficient individual microscopic characteristics to be positively identified as originating from a particular source to the exclusion of all others.

No fibers were found on the K1 gun that could be associated with the Q12 blanket and no fibers were found on the Q10 paper bag that could be associated with the Q11 shirt.

The debris, including foreign textile fibers and hairs, removed from the Q12 blanket and Q11 shirt has been placed in pillboxes for possible future comparisons. These pillboxes and the glass microscope slides containing fibers removed from K1 and Q10 are being temporarily retained in the Laboratory for possible future comparisons with additional items of the suspect's clothing should they be recovered.

The Q12 blanket has been folded double and one corner has been folded in and pinned with a safety pin. A length of white cotton cord has been tied around this corner giving it a triangular-shaped appearance as if it had once contained a long object.

The paper of the wrapping and the tape, Q10, were found to have the same observable physical characteristics as the known wrapping paper and tape, K2, from the Texas Public School Book Depository.

The inside surface of specimen Q10 did not disclose markings identifiable with the rifle, K1. A number of indentations, folds and extraneous markings appear on the inner surface of the Q10 wrapping.

The latent prints appearing in the photograph taken of the rifle, K1, by the Dallas Police Department, are too fragmentary and indistinct to be of any value for identification purposes. Photographs of this weapon taken by this Bureau also failed to produce prints of sufficient legibility for comparison purposes.

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(continued on next page)

Q-810

A latent fingerprint was developed on the wrapping paper, Q10, which was identified with the left index finger impression of Lee Harvey Oswald. In addition, one latent palm print developed on specimen Q10 was identified with the right palm print of Oswald.

No latent prints of value were developed on Oswald's revolver, the cartridge cases, the unfired cartridge, the clip in the rifle or the inner parts of the rifle.

Specimens Q1 through Q5, Q14 and Q15 are being retained in the Laboratory until called for by a representative of the U. S. Secret Service.

Specimens Q6 through Q13, K1, K2 and K3 are being returned to the Dallas Police Department by Special Agent Vincent E. Drain of the Dallas Field Office of this Bureau. The photograph of the latent print on the rifle is being returned separately. The fingerprints and palm prints of Oswald are being retained.

GENERAL SERVICES ADMINISTRATION ROUTING SLIP												
TO	CO	R1	R2	R3	R4	R5	R6	R7	R8	R9	R10	
NAME AND/OR SYMBOL						BUILDING, ROOM, ETC.						
1.	Mr Rankin											
2.	Files											
3.												
4.												
5.												
<input type="checkbox"/> ALLOTMENT SYMBOL <input type="checkbox"/> APPROVAL <input type="checkbox"/> AS REQUESTED <input type="checkbox"/> CONCURRENCE <input type="checkbox"/> CORRECTION <input type="checkbox"/> FILING <input type="checkbox"/> FULL REPORT <input type="checkbox"/> ANSWER OR ACKNOWLEDGE ON OR BEFORE _____ <input type="checkbox"/> PREPARE REPLY FOR THE SIGNATURE OF _____				<input type="checkbox"/> HANDLE DIRECT <input type="checkbox"/> IMMEDIATE ACTION <input type="checkbox"/> INITIALS <input type="checkbox"/> NECESSARY ACTION <input type="checkbox"/> NOTE AND RETURN <input type="checkbox"/> PER OUR CONVERSATION <input type="checkbox"/> PER TELEPHONE CONVERSATION				<input type="checkbox"/> READ AND DESTROY <input type="checkbox"/> RECOMMENDATION <input type="checkbox"/> SEE ME <input type="checkbox"/> SIGNATURE <input type="checkbox"/> YOUR COMMENT <input type="checkbox"/> YOUR INFORMATION				
REMARKS												
<p>This is the latest SS report on Connolly's wounds, where the Service corrects a prior error. Copies have been made and are in the hands of the appropriate staff members.</p> <p style="text-align: right;">noted 2-19-64 J.L.R.</p>												
FROM	CO	R1	R2	R3	R4	R5	R6	R7	R8	R9	R10	
NAME AND/OR SYMBOL						BUILDING, ROOM, ETC.						
JWS												
TELEPHONE						DATE						
						2-19-64						

GPO : 1962 O-655348

GSA FORM 14
FEB 62

mentioned is amended diagram #7, showing the approximate position of Gov. Connolly at the time he was wounded.

Also in error, and amended in this report, is the description of the

DISTRIBUTION	COPIES	REPORT MADE BY	DATE
		SPECIAL AGENT	2-14-64
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(CONTINUE ON PLAIN PAPER)

U. S. GOVERNMENT PRINTING OFFICE 16-6180

Commission No. 381

VICE

Connolly, John B. 2

FILE NO. CO-2-34,030

CAPTION

Assassination of President Kennedy

The projectile then hit the rib and entered the of the right wrist and

He killed by the wounds of the wounds on his

ed by Governor

Assassination of

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ector Kelley with five andum to Inspector Thomas e to the wounds suffered by the wounds as shown on o a typewritten report of a review be made of this

indicates that body is correct, all in respect Connolly.

which indicates the correct his right wrist. Also

CR 381

Commission No.

381

1968 (Revised)
RANDOM REPORT
(7-1-60)UNITED STATES SECRET SERVICE
TREASURY DEPARTMENT2.
CO-2-34,030

ORIGIN Field	OFFICE Dallas, Texas	FILE NO. CO-2-34,030
TYPE OF CASE Protective Research	STATUS Continued	TITLE OR CAPTION Assassination of President Kennedy
INVESTIGATION MADE AT Dallas, Texas	PERIOD COVERED 2-14-64	the rib. The projectile then entered the fifth rib and entered the right side of the right wrist and
INVESTIGATION MADE BY SA Roger C. Warner		
<p>DETAILS</p> <p>SYNOPSIS</p> <p>Diagram of wounds suffered by Governor Connally at time of assassination of President Kennedy forwarded herewith.</p> <p>DETAILS OF INVESTIGATION</p> <p>On 1-27-64 Inspector T. J. Kelley requested a diagram relative to the entrance and exit wounds suffered by Gov. Connally after being shot by Lee Harvey Oswald on 11-22-63.</p> <p>On 1-28-64 this information was transmitted to Inspector Kelley with five diagrams attached. Reference is further made to a memorandum to Inspector Thomas J. Kelley from David W. Belin, dated Feb. 12, 1964, relative to the wounds suffered by Gov. Connally. This memorandum points out a conflict in the wounds as shown on diagram #1 with the description of the wound according to a typewritten report of Dr. Charles Gregory dated Nov. 22, 1963, and requesting a review be made of this matter and a subsequent report submitted.</p> <p>Other Investigations</p> <p>Review of this matter with Dr. Charles Gregory indicates that body diagram #1 and diagram #5 are in error. Diagram #3 is correct, all in respect to the position of the wounds in the wrist of Gov. Connally.</p> <p>Attached herewith is amended body diagram #6, which indicates the correct position of the wounds suffered by Gov. Connally to his right wrist. Also attached is amended diagram #7, showing the approximate position of Gov. Connally at the time he was wounded.</p> <p>Also in error, and amended in this report, is the description of the</p>		
DISTRIBUTION	COPIES	REPORT MADE BY
Chief ✓	Orig. & 1 cc	<i>Roger C. Warner</i>
Dallas	2 cc's	SPECIAL AGENT
		APPROVED <i>Forrest W. Forrester</i>
		SPECIAL AGENT IN CHARGE
		DATE
		2-14-64
		DATE
		2-14-64

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2.
CO-2-34,030

MEMORANDUM

February 12, 1964

position of Gov. Connally at the time he was wounded. This report should be as follows: The projectile entered Gov. Connally's back slightly to the right of his shoulder blade at the fifth rib, then coursed along the fifth rib, shattering approximately five inches of the rib. The projectile then exited the front of the chest in the area of the fifth rib and entered the top of his right wrist, then exited the under side of the right wrist and penetrated the left thigh.

In view of the fact that Gov. Connally was not killed by the wounds he suffered on November 22, 1963, the exact location of the wounds on his body were not measured. The wounds as marked on diagrams are approximations made by the physicians who tended these wounds. At the present time there is no way to place the wounds exactly without the measurement of the actual wounds on Gov. Connally's body.

ATTACHMENTS:

Chief - Photostats diagram #1 and #2, position of Gov. Connally's wounds.
Photostats diagram #3 and #4, rough drafts utilized by doctors in determining position of wounds.

and Photostat diagram #5, sketch indicating position of Gov. Connally when wounded.

On Diagram #6, amended diagram indicating position of Gov. Connally's wounds.

Reports, December Diagram #7, amended diagram indicating position of Gov. Connally when wounded.

Dr. Charles J. Givens, M.D., on the wound sustained by Governor John Connally (JFK 3489): "The wound of entry on the dorsal aspect of the right wrist over the junction of the distal fourth of the radius and shaft was approximately two cm. in length and rather oblique with the loss of flesh with some considerable contusion at the margins of it. There was a wound of exit along the volar surface of the wrist about 2 cm. above the flexor crease of the wrist and in the line 1."

RCW:VS

Referring to the report of your document number 949, there is a brief, 1-1/2 pages, report by Dr. Givens of the wound on the underside of the wrist made with a knife, saw of the wrist. On the other hand, in diagram number 3, the entry is shown on the top of the wrist side and the exit on the underside of the wrist. Then, when the reconstruction is made of the position of the Governor when the projectile struck in diagram number 3, this same showing is made. It appears that the showing is made to conform to diagram number 1 with the entry wound on the underside of the wrist rather than diagram number 3.

MEMORANDUM

February 12, 1964

TO: Inspector Thomas J. Kelley

FROM: David W. Belin

SUBJECT: Wounds Suffered by Governor Connally

Pursuant to request previously made, you have submitted for our examination your file number 969, dated January 28, 1964, investigation made by SA Roger C. Warner, with an investigation of the wounds suffered by Governor Connally and an attempted reconstruction of the position of the body of Governor Connally at the time he was wounded.

On page 2 of this report, it is stated that after exiting the front of the chest in the area of the fifth rib, the projectile entered the underside of his right wrist and exited on the top side of the right wrist and then entered the left thigh.

On the other hand, we find in the Parkland Hospital Medical Reports, which are a part of your document number 561, dated December 10, 1963, that according to the typewritten report of Dr. Charles Gregory, dated November 22, on the wounds sustained by Governor John Connally (Unit #26 3699): "The wound of entry on the dorsal aspect of the right wrist over the junction of the distal fourth of the radius and shaft was approximately two cm in length and rather oblique with the loss of tissue with some considerable contusion at the margins of it. There was a wound of exit along the volar surface of the wrist about 2 cm above the flexion crease of the wrist and in the midline ..."

Returning to the report of your document number 969, there is a body diagram, number 1, which shows an entry wound on the underside of the wrist and the exit on the top of the wrist. On the other hand, in diagram number 3, the entry is shown on the top of the wrist side and the exit on the underside of the wrist. Then, when the reconstruction is made of the position of the Governor when the projectile struck in diagram number 5, this same showing is made. It appears that the showing is made to conform to diagram number 1 with the entry wound on the underside of the wrist rather than diagram number 3.

**We would appreciate your having this entire matter reviewed
and making a further report of your findings.**

Thank you.

969

RECEIVED

On 1-28-64, Walter Kelley, Jr., Director, Laboratory of the FBI, advised that the results of the examination of the bullet fragment, which was recovered from the body of the President, were as follows: The bullet fragment was fired from a Remington-Union Metallic Cartridge Company .30-06 caliber rifle, the same as the one recovered from the body of the President on 11-22-63.

RECEIVED

On 1-28-64, a diagram of the bullet fragment was received from the Laboratory of the FBI, which was explained to the writer by the Director of the Laboratory of the FBI on 1-28-64.

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DATE	TIME	BY	REMARKS
1-28-64	2:00	W. J. Kelley	Received diagram of bullet fragment from FBI Laboratory.
1-28-64	2:00	W. J. Kelley	Explained diagram of bullet fragment to writer.

Commission No. 326

Form No. 1008 (Revised)
MEMORANDUM REPORT
(7-1-60)UNITED STATES SECRET SERVICE
TREASURY DEPARTMENT

#969

ORIGIN Field	OFFICE Dallas, Texas	FILE NO. CO-2-34,030
TYPE OF CASE Protective Research	STATUS Continued	TITLE OR CAPTION Assassination of President Kennedy, Dallas, Texas
INVESTIGATION MADE AT Dallas, Texas	PERIOD COVERED 1-28-64	
INVESTIGATION MADE BY SA Roger C. Warner		
DETAILS		
<p style="text-align: center;"><u>SYNOPSIS</u></p> <p>Diagram of wounds suffered by Governor Connally at the time of the assassination of President Kennedy forwarded herewith.</p>		
<p><u>DETAILS OF INVESTIGATION</u></p> <p>On 1-27-64 Inspector Kelley requested a diagram relative to the entrance and exit wounds suffered by Governor Connally after being shot by Lee Harvey Oswald on 11-22-63.</p> <p><u>Other Investigations</u></p> <p>On 1-28-64 I secured a diagram of the human body from Dallas County Pathologist, Dr. Rose, for use in explaining the wounds suffered by Governor Connally on 11-22-63.</p> <p>I then interviewed Dr. C. F. Gregory, Dr. George Thomas Shires, and Dr. Robert R. Shaw, all of whom are employed as Professors of Surgery, Southwest Medical School, Dallas, Texas. Of the above, Dr. C. F. Gregory tended the wound in Governor Connally's wrist; Dr. Shires treated the wound in Governor Connally's left thigh; and Dr. Shaw treated the wound in Governor Connally's chest. Each of these doctors placed on a diagram the location of the wounds he tended for Governor Connally. This rough diagram was then traced on a finished diagram which is attached hereto. The rough copy is also attached for your information. The three doctors agreed that the position of Governor Connally at the time he was wounded was as follows:</p> <p>Torso turned to the right and nearly parallel with the flight of the projectile.</p> <p>Right arm and wrist held in front of body with wrist located slightly below exit wound and in line with flight of projectile.</p> <p>Left leg raised and beneath the right wrist.</p>		
DISTRIBUTION Chief ✓	COPIES Orig & 2 cc	REPORT MADE BY SPECIAL AGENT
Dallas	2 cc	APPROVED <i>[Signature]</i> SPECIAL AGENT IN CHARGE
		DATE 1-28-64
		DATE 1-28-64

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2.
CO-2-34,030

The projectile entered Governor Connally's back, slightly to the right of the shoulder blade at the 5th rib; it then coursed along the 5th rib, shattering approximately 5 inches of the rib; the projectile then exited the front of the chest in the area of the 5th rib and entered the underside of his right wrist; exited the top side of the right wrist, and entered the left thigh.

ATTACHMENTS

- Diagram 1 and 2 - Position of Governor Connally's wounds
- Diagram 3 and 4 - Rough drafts utilized by Doctors in determining position of wounds
- Diagram 5 - Sketch indicating position of Governor Connally when wounded

RCW:wd

PARKLAND MEMORIAL HOSPITAL		RC 220	STATUS: Pvt.
OPERATIVE RECORD		NAME: Governor John Connally	
DATE: 11-22-63	Ortho	UNIT # 26 36 99	
		AGE: W/M	RACE:
PRE-OPERATIVE DIAGNOSIS: <u>Committuted fracture of the right distal radius, open secondary to gunshot wound</u>			
POST-OPERATIVE DIAGNOSIS: <u>Same</u>			
OPERATION: <u>Debridement of gunshot wound of right wrist, reduction of fracture of the radius</u> BEGAN: <u>1600</u> ENDED: <u>1650</u>			
ANESTHETIC: <u>General</u> BEGAN: <u>1300</u> ANESTHESIOLOGIST: <u>Giesecke</u>			
SURGEON: <u>Dr. Charles Gregory</u>		DRAINS:	
ASSISTANTS: <u>Dr. Osborne and Parker</u>		APPLIANCES:	
SCRUB NURSE: <u>Rutherford</u>	CIRC. NURSE: <u>Schroder</u>	CASTS/SPLINTS:	
Sponge Counts: 1ST _____	DRUGS	I.V. FLUIDS AND BLOOD	
2ND _____			
COMPLICATIONS: <u>None</u>			
CONDITION OF PATIENT: <u>Fair</u>			

Clinical Evaluation:

While still under general anesthesia and following a thoracotomy and repair of the chest injury by Dr. Robert Shaw, the right upper extremity was thoroughly prepped in the routine fashion after shaving. He was draped in the routine fashion using stockinette, the only addition was the use of a debridement pan. The wound of entry on the dorsal aspect of the right wrist over the junction of the distal fourth of the radius and shaft was approximately two cm in length and rather oblique with the loss of tissue with some considerable contusion at the margins of it. There was a wound of exit along the volar surface of the wrist about two cm above the flexion crease of the wrist and in the midline. The wound of entrance was carefully excised and developed through the muscles and tendons from the radial side of that bone to the bone itself where the fracture was encountered. It was noted that the tendon of the abductor palmaris brevis was transected, only two small fragments of bone was removed, one approximately one cm in length and consisted of lateral cortex which lay free in the wound and had no soft tissue connections, another much smaller fragment perhaps 3 mm in length was subsequently removed. Small bits of metal were encountered at various levels throughout the wound and these were wherever they were identified and could be picked up were picked up and have been submitted to the Pathology department for identification and examination. Throughout the wound it was not and especially in the superficial layers and to some extent in the tendon and tendon sheaths on the radial side of the arm small fine bits of cloth consistent with fine bits of Mohair. It is our understanding that the patient was wearing a Mohair suit at the time of the injury and this accounts for the deposition of such organic material within the wound. After as careful and complete a debridement as could be carried out and with an apparent integrity of the flexor tendons and the median nerve in the volar side, and after thorough irrigation the wound of exit on the volar surface of the wrist was closed primarily with wire sutures while the wound of entrance on the radial side of the forearm was only partially closed, being left open for the purpose of drainage should any make

PARKLAND MEMORIAL HOSPITAL

OPERATIVE RECORD

Governor John Connally
26 36.99

11-22-63

.Ortho

DESCRIPTION OF OPERATION (Continued): This is ^{indeferens} ~~indeferens~~ to the presence of Mohair and organic material deep into the wound which is prone to produce tissue reactions and to encourage infection and this precaution of not closing the wound was taken in correspondance with our experience in that regard.

In view of the urgency of the Governor's original chest injury it was impossible to definitely ascertain the status of the circulation into the nerve supply to the hand and wrist on the right side. Accordingly, it was determined as best we could at the time of operation and the radial artery was found to be intact and pulsating normally. The integrity of the median nerve and the ulnar nerve is not clearly established but it is presumed to be present. Following closure of the volar wound and partial closure of the radial wound, dry sterile dressings were applied and a long arm cast was then applied with skin tape traction, rubber band variety, attached to the thumb and index finger of the right hand. The right arm attitude of flexion was created at the right elbow, and post operatively the limb was suspended from an overhead frame using tape traction. The post operative diagnosis for the right forearm remains the same and again I suggest that you incorporate this particular dictation together with other dictations which will be given to you by the surgeons concerned with this patient.

Charles Gregory, M.D.

CG:bl

Commission No. 326

BODY DIAGRAM

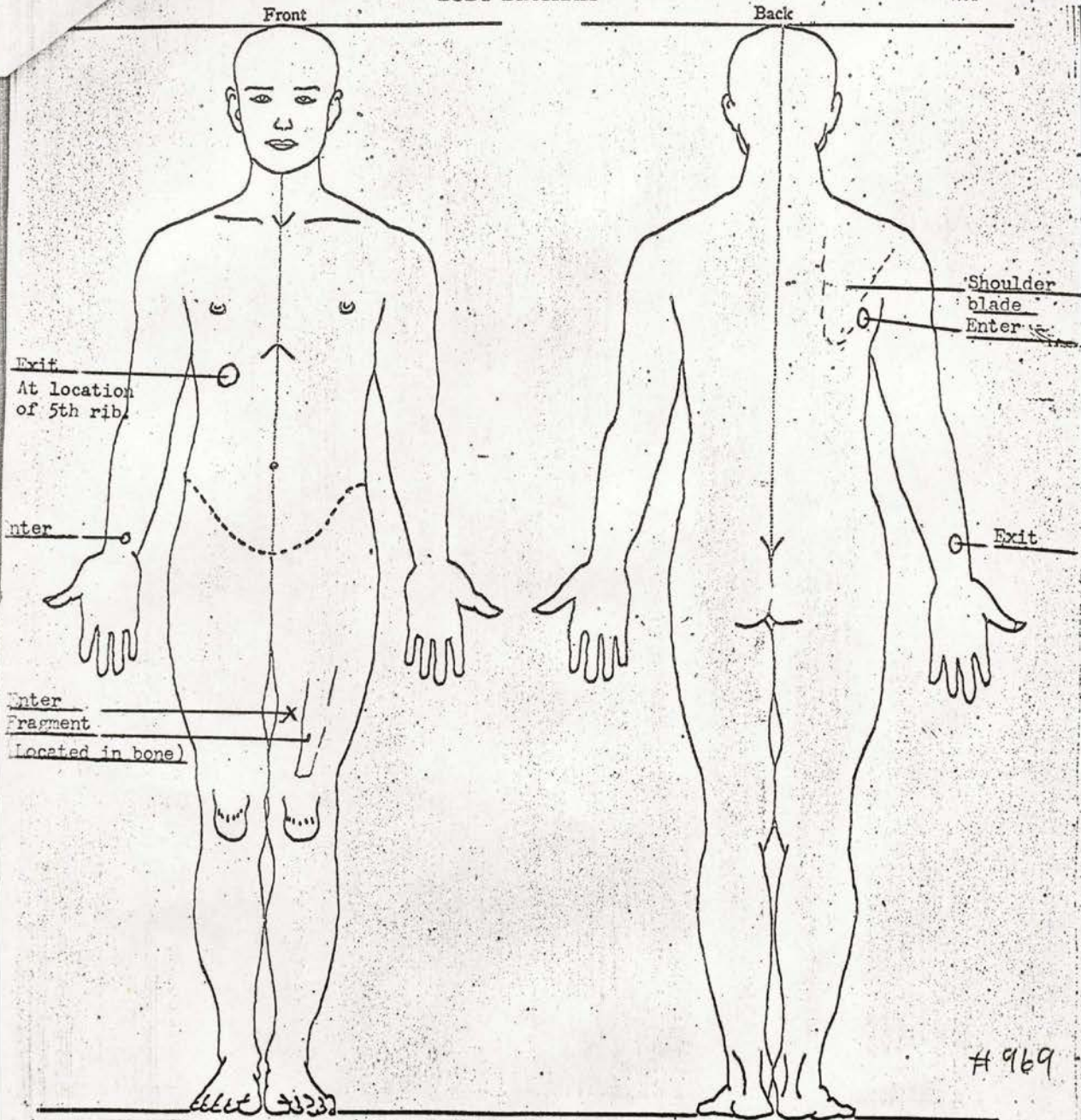


DIAGRAM #1

Position of wounds on body of Gov. Connally, suffered 11-22-63, as determined by consultation with attending physicians, Drs. Gregory, Shires and Shaw, Professors of Surgery, Southwestern Medical School, Dallas, Tex.

Commission No. 326

BODY DIAGRAM

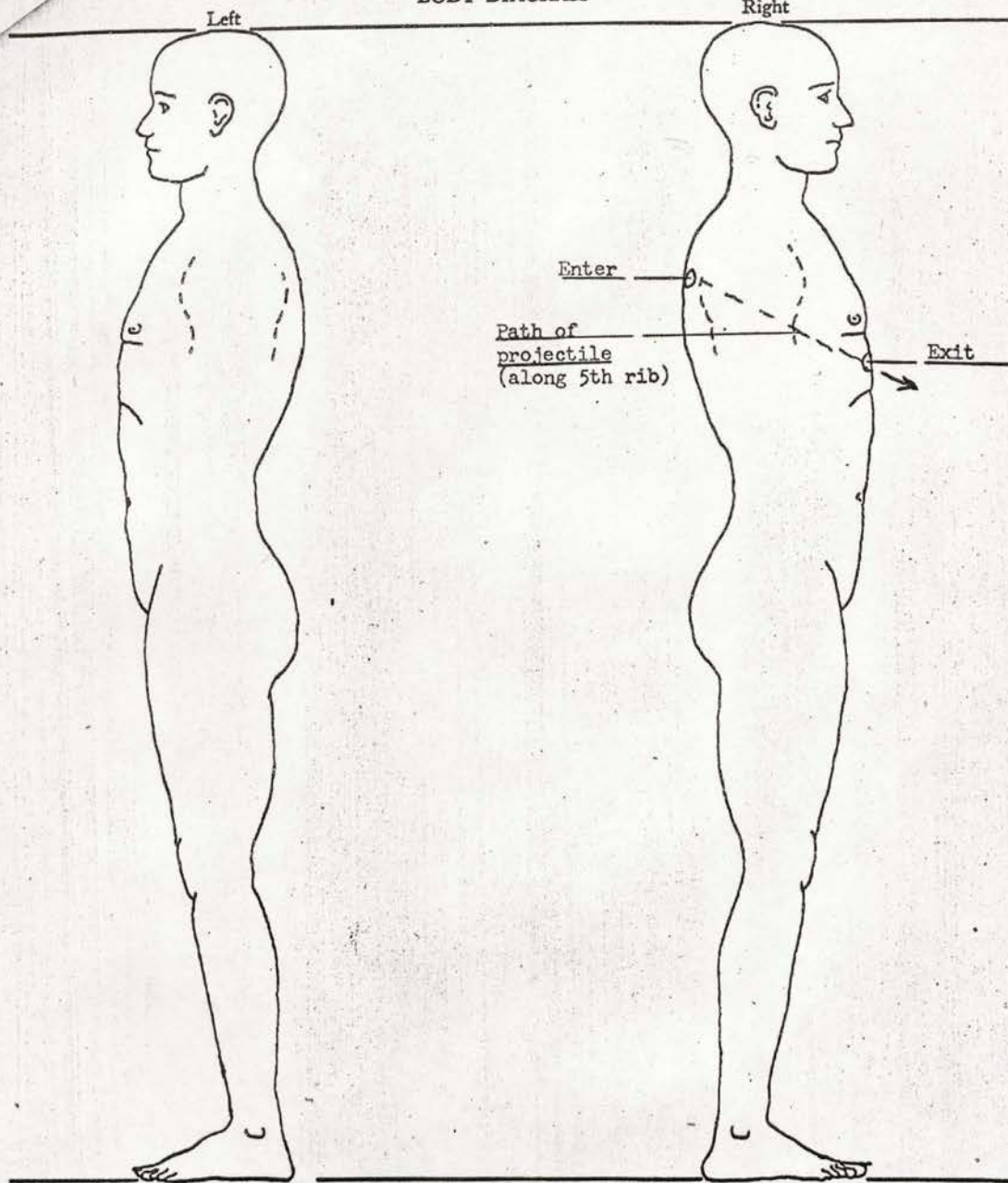


DIAGRAM #2

Probable path and angle of projectile passing through Gov. Connally's body when wounded on 11-22-63, as determined by consultation with Dr. Shaw, Professor of Surgery, Southwestern Medical School, Dallas, Tex.

#96

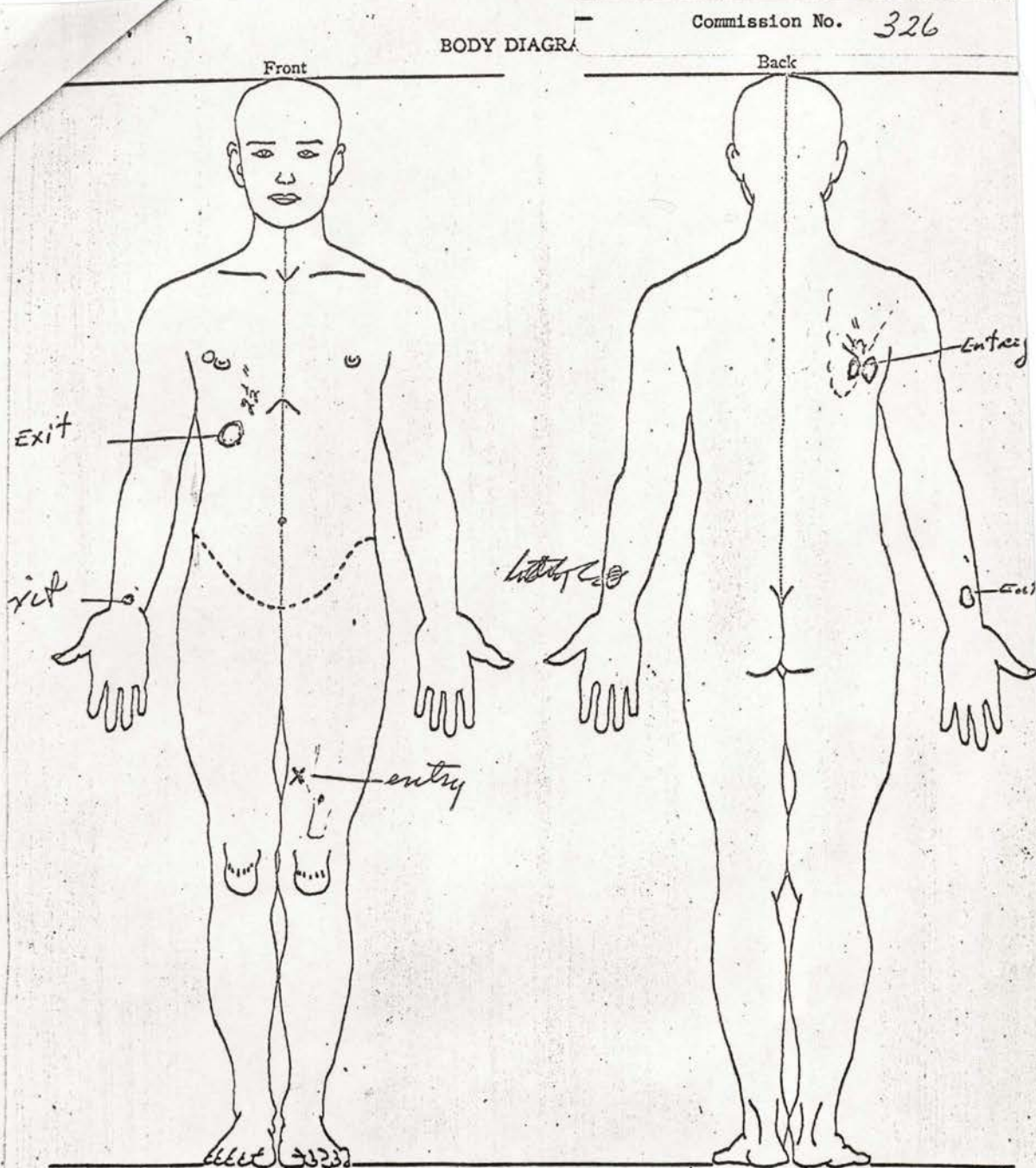


DIAGRAM #3

Rough diagram of wounds suffered by Gov. Connally on 11-22-63. Used by Drs. Gregory, Shires and Shaw to determine exact location of wounds as shown in Diagram #1.

Commission No. 326

BODY DIAGRAM

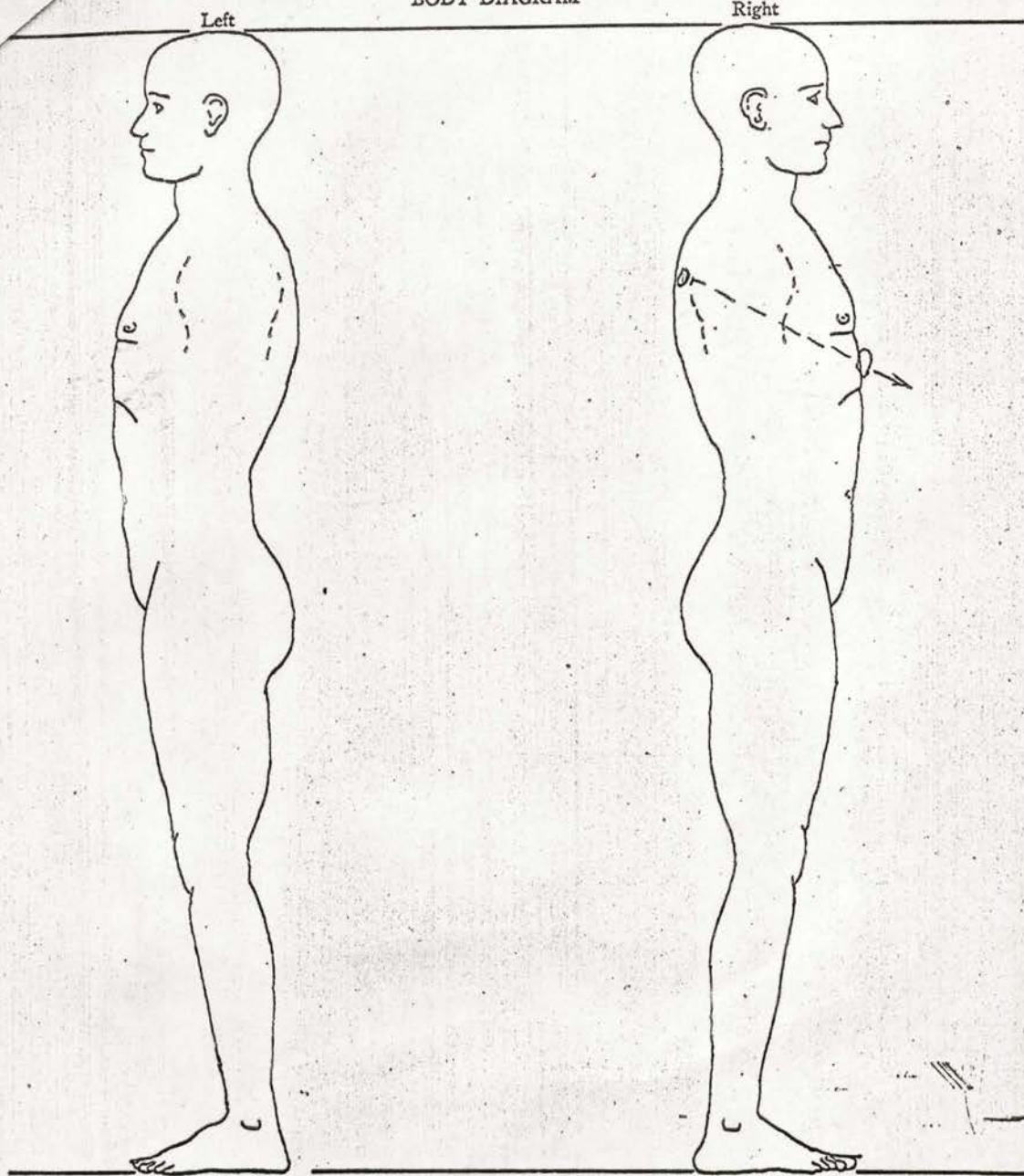


DIAGRAM #4

Rough diagram utilized by Dr. Shaw, indicating probable path and angle of projectile passing through Gov. Connally's body when he was wounded on 11-22-63 at Dallas, Tex.

Commission No. 326

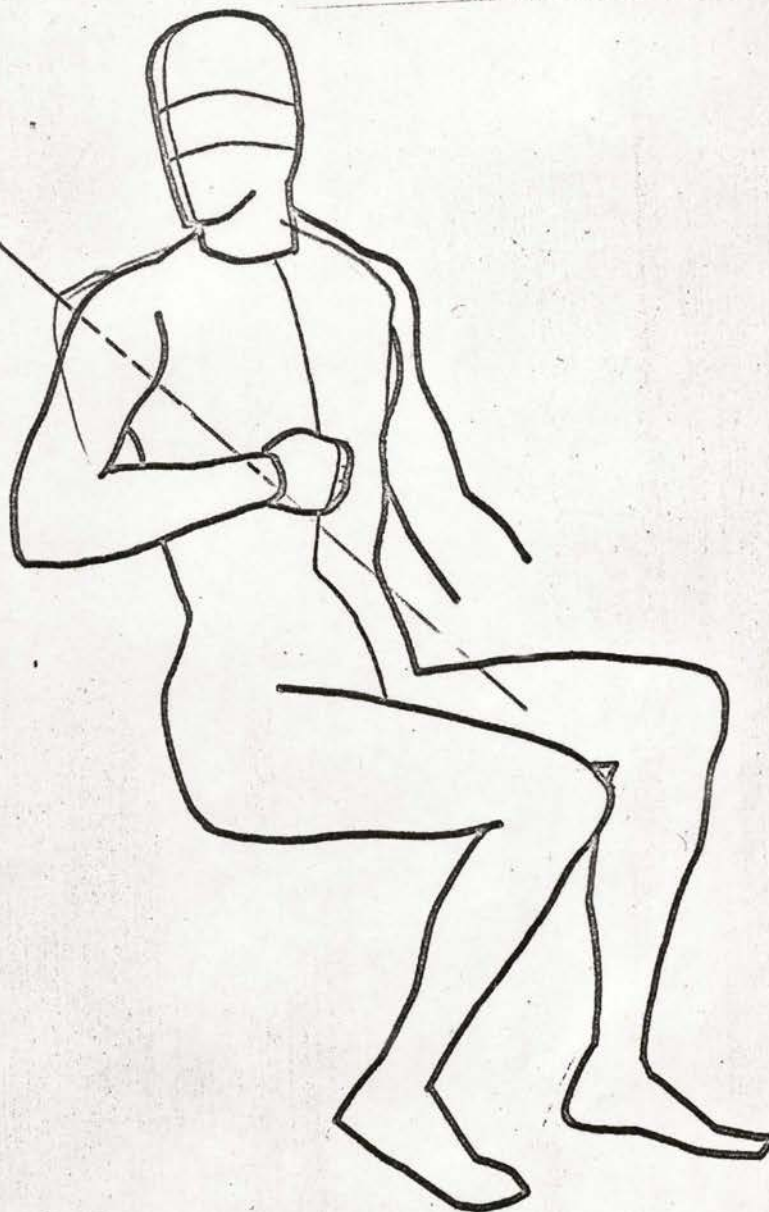


DIAGRAM #5

Rough sketch of approximate position of Gov. Connally when wounded on 11-22-63. Blue line indicates path of projectile through the body as indicated by examination of wounds. This is an off-hand sketch and not intended to be used as final authority on the specific position of the body when wounded.

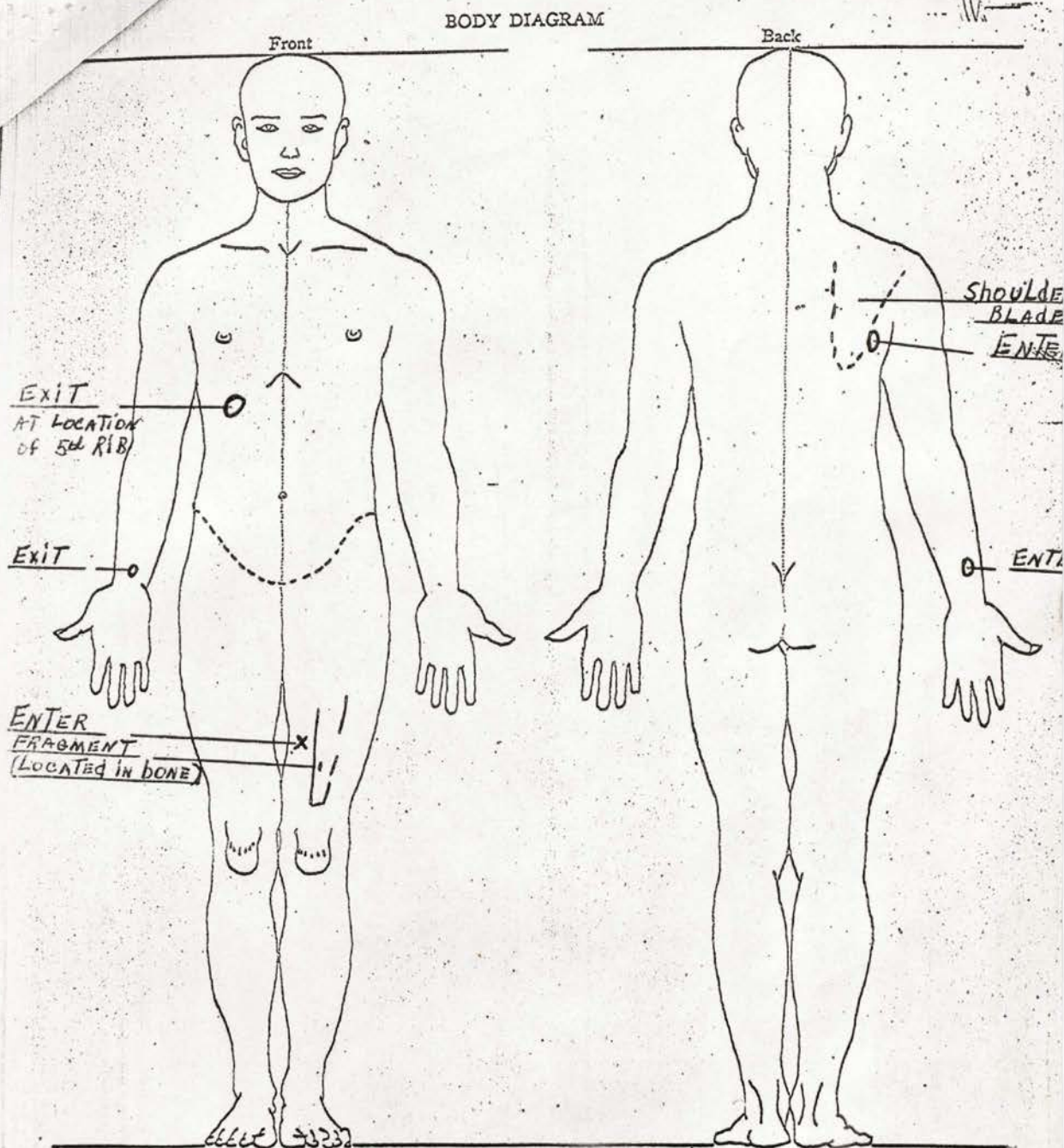


DIAGRAM #6

Position of wounds on body of Gov. Connally, suffered 11-22-63, as determined by consultation with attending physicians, Drs. Gregory, Shires and Shaw, Professors of Surgery, Southwestern Medical School, Dallas, Tex. (Amended from Diagram #1).

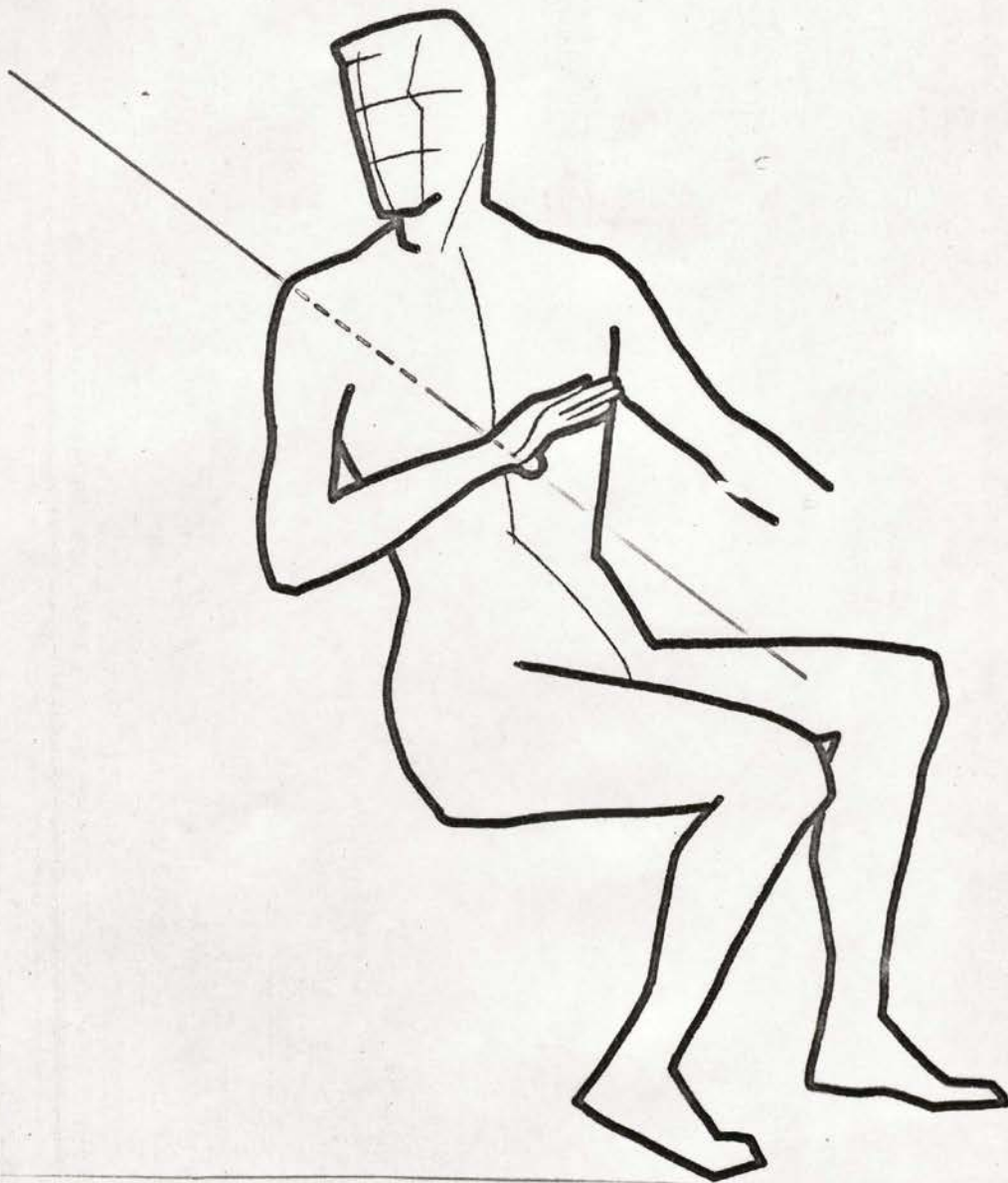


DIAGRAM #7

Rough sketch of approximate position of Gov. Connally when wounded on 11-22-63. Blue line indicates path of projectile through the body as indicated by examination of wounds. This is an off-hand sketch and not intended to be used as final authority on the specific position of the body when wounded. (Amended from Diagram #5).

CR 381

Connolly, John B. 2

FD-302 (Rev. 3-3-59)

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

Date 11/23/63

NOV 30 1963

1

WILLIAM O. (BILL) STINSON, Administrative Assistant to the Governor of Texas, Second Floor, Parkland Hospital in Dallas, stated that during surgery performed on the Governor on November 22, 1963, in connection with the shooting of the Governor on November 22, 1963, in Dallas, that a fragment of the spent bullet which penetrated the Governor's left shoulder from the rear had been removed by DR. TOM SHIRES and/or DR. ROBERT R. SHAW who performed the surgery. He stated the fragment of lead was retained and placed in a receptacle on his instructions and turned over to his office and ultimately to Texas Highway Patrolman NOLAN for delivery to the FBI.

STINSON stated the Governor was shot below the right shoulder blade with the bullet coming out at the fifth rib. He stated the lower portion of the right side was shattered and that as the bullet penetrated this area it proceeded through the right arm, breaking the radius and a piece of the spent bullet came to rest in the Governor's left thigh.

STINSON stated that although the Governor had been in very critical condition, at that moment was much improved and that it was anticipated he would recover satisfactorily.

STINSON stated MRS. CONNALLY was, of course, an eyewitness to the shooting of the Governor insofar as occupancy of the President and Governor's car was concerned and that MRS. CONNALLY would be available for interview by the FBI on November 23, 1963, if requested.

Commission No. 5

on 11/22/63 at Dallas, Texas File # DL 89-43
by Special Agent J. DOYLE WILLIAMS /wvm Date dictated 11/23/63

1

SA 89-43

The following investigation was conducted by
SA J. DOYLE WILLIAMS on November 23, 1963:

AT DALLAS, TEXAS

It will be noted that information contained in the interview with WILLIAM O. STINSON on November 22, 1963, based upon information furnished by him, reflected the metal fragment in question removed from the Governor's body was lodged in the Governor's left thigh.

In interviews with Doctor CHARLES FRANCIS GREGORY and Surgery Supervisor AUDREY BELL, a determination was made that the metal fragment in question was actually removed from the Governor's right arm and that no surgery was performed in connection with the wound in his left thigh.

(4)

DL 100-10461
43

JBC-2
INV-3-2
INV-7
JDT-1

ITEM NO.	DESCRIPTION
C9	Metal fragment from arm of Governor CONNALLY (Q9).
C10	Wrapping paper in shape of large bag (Q10).
C11	Suspect's shirt (Q11).
C12	Blanket (Q12).
C13	Bullet from Officer TIPPIT (Q13).
C14	6.5 mm. Mannlicher-Carcano rifle with telescope sight, Serial Number C2766 (K1).
C15	.38 Special Smith and Wesson revolver, Serial Number V510210, Assembly Number 65248 (K3).
C16	Three metal fragments recovered from rear floorboard carpet (Q14).
C17	Scraping from inside surface of windshield (Q15).
C18	Fingernail scrapings from right hand of LEE HARVEY OSWALD (Q17).
C19	Fingernail scrapings from left hand of LEE HARVEY OSWALD (Q18).
C20	Head hair sample from head of LEE HARVEY OSWALD (K7).
C21	Axillary hair sample from LEE HARVEY OSWALD (K8).
C22	Chest hair sample from LEE HARVEY OSWALD (K9).
C23	Limb hair sample from right forearm of LEE HARVEY OSWALD (K10).
C24	Pubic hair sample from LEE HARVEY OSWALD (K11).
C25	Limb hair sample from right leg of LEE HARVEY OSWALD (K12).
C26	Pair of black moccasin shoes (Q19).
C27	Pair of black socks (Q20).

735

JFK-4-1
JBC-2

2

The bag was examined for any evidence of the outline of a rifle but no significant indentations were found. Dismantled, Oswald's rifle will fit into this paper bag.

D. Bullet Fragments

Several tiny fragments of lead were recovered from the President's head and his limousine, and one was recovered from Governor Connally's arm. However, these fragments were too small for the FBI Laboratory to effect an identification with any weapon.

Examination of the limousine also disclosed that the windshield was cracked and there was a dented area in the windshield chrome molding at the top near the center which may have been caused by bullet fragments.

CLASSIFICATION CANCELED

By authority of: Trea SS
letter of 8-12-65

Name and title of person making the change:

SSA NNLC
0 1-19-71

Date

~~Confidential~~Connolly, John B. 2attach 206eph 1212/18/63

STATEMENT OF MURCHEL JACKS, TEXAS HIGHWAY PATROLMAN, MADE ON NOVEMBER 28, 1963.

My name is Murchel Jacks, Texas State Highway Patrolman. I was assigned on November 22, 1963, to drive the Vice President Lyndon Johnson in the Motorcade from the Airport to the Trade Mart through downtown Dallas. Just prior to turning off Main onto Houston, I noticed it was approximately twenty eight minutes past 12 noon. We just turned from Main onto Houston, drove one block, and turned left. My car had just straightened up from making the left turn. I was looking directly at the President's car at that time. At that time I heard a shot ring out which appeared to come from the right rear of the Vice President's car. Mr. Rufus Youngblood, the Secret Service Agent riding in my car asked me what that was and at the same time he advised the Vice President and Mrs. Johnson to get down. He climbed to the rear of the seat with the Vice President and appeared to be shielding the Vice President with his own body. At that time I heard two more shots ring out. At that time he told me to get out of there as fast as possible. I moved my car up directly behind the Secret Service car following the President. We turned onto Stemmons Expressway and proceeded north. Mr. Youngblood asked if I could see anybody in the President's car. I told him I could not, but that they may be down using protective measures. We drove at a high rate of speed and exited at Wycliff exit off Stemmons Expressway. We turned right on Industrial Boulevard. Mr. Youngblood then asked me how far it was to the Trade Mart. I told him that we weren't going to the Trade Mart, that we had already passed the Trade Mart. We turned left onto Harry Hines and he asked if I knew where we might be going. I told him at that time we were turning left into Parkland Hospital. I told him that somebody must have been hit because we were heading for the hospital.

We drove to the emergency entrance of Parkland Memorial Hospital. The President's car was stopped in the ambulance parking place. At that time I saw that the Vice President, Mrs. Johnson and Senator Yarborough was out of my car and safely in the hospital. I went back to the President's car to see if I might assist. At that time the Secret Service Agents were removing Governor Connally from the jump seat. I could see that Governor Connally had been hit just below the right shoulder blade in the back. They removed Governor Connally, then picked Mrs. Kennedy from over the President's body. At that time one of the Secret Service Agents said he has been hit, put your coat over him. One of the Agents removed his suit coat and spread it over the President's body from his chest up.

Before the President's body was covered it appeared that the bullet had struck him above the right ear or near the temple. They removed his body at that time. Reporters began to arrive. We were assigned by the Secret Service to prevent any pictures of any nature to be taken of the President's car or the inside.

Thom Kelly

Witness

VSS

Murchel Jacks
Murchel Jacks~~Confidential~~Commission No. 3
Secret Service

7P

Connolly, John B. 2

1NK 5

MEMORANDUM

TO: Mr. Edward P. Willens

DATE: March 18, 1964

FROM: Messrs. Ball and Balin

LOS ANGELES, CALIFORNIA

We suggest the deposition of W. Michaelis, Office Manager of George Rhodes and Company, Inc., be taken and inquiry be made as to the following exhibits:

- 1) Photostat of order for revolver (JFK lab exhibit No. 889).
- 2) Shipping invoice No. A5371, Seaport Traders, Inc.
- 3) Sheet from loose-leaf notebook which contains a record of one .38 Smith and Wesson revolver shipped to A. J. Hill, March 20, 1963.

See Ball-Balin Memo pp. 156-157.

CHICAGO, ILLINOIS

We suggest that the deposition of two witnesses be taken in Chicago, William Waldman and Mitchell Gelber, both of Klein's Sporting Goods, Inc. These witnesses can testify as to the following exhibits:

- 1) Order blank dated March 13, 1963, transaction No. 270532, Klein's control No. VC 836, showing purchase of one 6.5 mm rifle.
- 2) Envelope dated March 12 containing return address of A. Hill, P. O. Box 2195, Dallas, Texas.
- 3) United States Postal Money Order in the amount of \$21.45, payable to Klein's Sporting Goods, Inc.

Yellow Copy

- 2 -

4) Shipping invoice of rifle from Klein's to McDell.

These witnesses will also testify that the rifle was shipped with scope secured.

See Ball-Delin memo pp. 2-5.

DAVIDSON, JAMES

The Witness Truly

Check time of entry in the building.

Was Oswald in the lunch room when he first saw him?

Was anyone else in the lunch room?

Was the switchboard operator on duty?

What is the location of the switchboard with reference to the lunch room?

At what time was the building closed to entry or exit after the shooting?

Were all employees questioned that afternoon as to their position at time of shooting?

Did Truly record any information taken from employees?

Did Truly see anyone else record any information taken from employees?

When did he first meet Oswald?

Did he advise employees that they could go home before quitting time?

At what time did he do this?

We are informed that Harry Arce, Jack Dougherty, Charlton Givens, Junior Jaxman, Billy Lovelady and Ronnie Ray Williams were working on the sixth floor the morning of November 22 under the direction of William Shelley.

Were there any other employees working on the sixth floor that morning on either temporary or permanent assignment?

- 3 -

Describe in detail the work that any employee was assigned.

Who would have been on the sixth floor at any time that morning?

Did he see the pile of boxes around the window of the Southeast corner of the sixth floor after the shooting?

Was this a usual or unusual way in which to pile boxes?

Did you have the names of every person who entered that building that morning? (Have the FBI check each such person for alibi.)

Physical Check of Building

Check descent from the Southeast corner of the sixth floor to lunch room on the second floor with stay-catch.

Present such evidence to Commission by deposition or oral testimony.

Windows

In the inquiries of TMB employees, determine which employees claim to have been at certain windows.

Have each employee identify the particular window at which he or she was standing at the time of the shots.

On a photograph of the Houston Street front of the building make up master map of the front of the building from this body of evidence.

Chicken Bone Story

Bennie Ray Williams stated that he ate his lunch near the window on the South side of the sixth floor.

His lunch consisted of a chicken sandwich and a bottle of Dr. Pepper.

- 4 -

The report is that chicken bones were found near a window on the sixth floor.

Have Williams describe the content of his lunch.

The place where he ate the lunch.

Did he bring his lunch in a sack?

Did he see anyone on the sixth floor while he was eating his lunch?

What time did he go down to the fifth floor?

NOTE: Was the sack ever found? If the sack was found, were there finger-prints on the sack?

See Hall-Balch memo pp. 23-24.

Elevators

How are they operated?

What is their speed?

Billy Lovinsky, the man who says that he ate his lunch on the sixth floor, started down from the sixth floor at about 11:50 a.m. "on two elevators."

Why did they need two elevators for three men?

Oswald was on the fifth floor. Oswald called for them to stop. Oswald yelled at Givens to close the gates so that Oswald could have the elevator to return to the sixth floor.

Was it unusual to ride the elevators to the different floors?

What purpose did Oswald have on the sixth floor?

Was Oswald on the sixth floor when Billy Lovinsky returned to eat his lunch?

Check kind of descent of elevators with stop-switch.

- 5 -

NOTE: Charles Clens gives the time of ascent at 11:35 a.m.

See Ball-Bolin memo, pp. 105-106.

The Rifle

Present expert evidence to the Commission that rifle can be fired accurately 3 times in 5 seconds. FBI Agent Courtley Cunningham have fired this rifle.

Governor Connally

He should be interviewed by someone. The interview should be conducted by one of us who has some knowledge of the problems; Ball, Bolin, Spector. When interviewed he should be shown the moving pictures.

The autopsy surgeons present an interesting speculation; that the bullet found on Governor Connally's stretcher penetrated both Kennedy's and Connally's bodies.

We suggest the interview take place in Dallas but the Commission will probably wish to hear Governor Connally in Washington.

The Irving Gunsmith

There seems to be little promise in the interview with the Irving gunsmith but in order to quiet all rumors, the exact facts should be determined from him.

The Tippitt Murder

What was Tippitt's cruising range (ask Dallas Police Department)?

What description of the suspect could he have received over radio (ask Dallas Police Department)?

Get radio log.

Take deposition of radio operator.

Who was on duty between 12:30 and 1:30 p.m. November 22?

- 6 -

What was the source of the description of the suspect which was broadcast? Ask Curry, Fritz, etc.

What clothing did Oswald have on at the time of his arrest? Ask McDonald.

Did Oswald have on a zipper jacket which was either white or tan? (A white zipper jacket was found near the scene of the Tippitt murder.)

Before the examination of William Scoggins find out the description of the Tippitt's killer which he gave to the police.

Before the examination of Helen Louise Muthman find out the description of the Tippitt's killer which she gave to the police.

Before the examination of Jeanette Davis find out the description of the Tippitt's killer which she gave to the police.

Before the examination of Virginia Ruth Davis find out the description of the Tippitt's killer which she gave to the police.

Before the examination of Ted Callaway find out the description of the Tippitt's killer which she gave to the police.

Before the examination of Sam Guinyard find out the description of the Tippitt's killer which he gave to police.

Before the examination of William Arthur Smith find out the description of the Tippitt's killer which he gave to police.

Did any of the witnesses advise the police that the killer of Tippitt was wearing a white jacket with a zipper front?

- 7 -

The Arrest of Oswald

The testimony of George Applegate Jr., should be taken by deposition.

Apparently he is the only lay-witness of the arrest of Oswald whose name has been furnished to the Dallas police.

If more non-police witnesses are available as to the arrest of Oswald, their depositions should be taken.

Police Lab

Lieutenant Day

We should make a complete check of the police lab to determine the study of fingerprints and handling of ballistic tests.

Taxi Driver Named Darryl Click

Wade, District Attorney for Dallas County, stated over television that he had information that Oswald had ridden in a taxi cab driven by Darryl Click. What was the origin of this rumor which apparently was false.

Connolly, John B. *21*

AS:mln

April 9, 1964

Mr. J. Edgar Hoover, Director
Federal Bureau of Investigation
Department of Justice
Washington, D. C. 20535

Dear Mr. Hoover:

This will confirm the telephone request made to have your Bureau examine the clothing worn by Governor Connolly on November 22, 1963. The items of clothing to be examined consist of a black suit jacket, black suit trousers, white dress shirt, and tie.

We are interested to know if all of the holes could have been made by one missile. The theory has been advanced that the bullet entered Governor Connolly's back, exited from his lower chest, entered the dorsal aspect of his wrist, exited from the volar or underside of his wrist, and then entered his left thigh. As you may know, the hole in the front of the suit coat is very small by comparison to the hole in the wrist area on the suit jacket. Please advise us on what an examination discloses as to:

- (a) the path of the missile with respect to determinable entrance or exit holes,
- (b) whether the same bullet could have exited from the front of the coat and entered the wrist area of the jacket,
- (c) whether the same missile could have then proceeded through the Governor's wrist and made the hole in the left leg area, and
- (d) any other findings.

**original signed by
Abe Specter*

Sincerely yours,

/s/ J. Lee Rankin*

J. Lee Rankin
General Counsel

Original and courtesy copy given to SA Robert E. Neill, FBI, 4/9/64,
by Mr. Specter.

CONNALLY J.B.
J - INQUIRY

Received from the President's Commission on the
Assassination of President Kennedy the following articles:

- 1) Black Suit Jacket,
- 2) Black Suit Trousers,
- 3) White Dress Shirt, and
- 4) Tie.

/s/ SA Robert E. Neill, FBI, 4/9/64
Robert E. Neill

AS:mln

~~KP~~
~~Gregory, Charles Dr.~~

KP Connolly, John B-2

April 15, 1964

Dr. Charles Gregory
Parkland Memorial Hospital
Dallas, Texas

Dear Dr. Gregory:

As you know, this Commission was established by President Johnson on November 29, 1963, to investigate and report upon the facts and circumstances relating to the assassination of our late President, John F. Kennedy, and the subsequent killing of the alleged assassin, Lee Harvey Oswald.

The Commission would like you to appear before it as a witness on Tuesday, April 21, 1964, at 9:30 o'clock in the morning. At that time the Commission would like to take your testimony regarding your participation in the examination and treatment of Governor Connally on November 22, 1963. If you have any documents relevant to this matter, in addition to those which have already been supplied to Federal agencies, we would appreciate your producing these documents at the time you appear before the Commission. Enclosed for your information are copies of Executive Order No. 11130 creating this Commission, Senate Resolution 137 and the Rules of Procedure of this Commission for the taking of testimony.

Would you please arrange to bring with you all x-rays showing Governor Connally's wounds, including the wounds of the rib, wrist and thigh. We are interested in ascertaining, from the x-rays, what metallic fragments, if any, remained in the Governor's wrist and femur.

The Commission is authorized to pay your transportation and living expenses incurred as a result of this appearance before the Commission. If you desire assistance in making these arrangements, please feel free to contact Mr. Forrest V. Sorrels, Chief of the Dallas office of the Secret Service, who is located at Room 800, Reliance Life Building, at 505 Ervay Street, Dallas. His telephone number is Riverside 9-3461, extension 3461.

Please advise Mr. Sorrels as soon as convenient whether or not you will be able to appear before the Commission on the designated day. Thank you for your cooperation in the work of the Commission.

Sincerely,

J. Lee Rankin/AS

J. Lee Rankin
General Counsel

Enclosures

- KP

Connally, John B 2

AS:mln

June 5, 1964

Mr. C. J. Price
Administrator
Parkland Memorial Hospital
5201 Harry Hines Boulevard
Dallas 35, Texas

Dear Mr. Price:

Thank you very much for sending us
the x-rays on Governor Connally with your
letter of May 29, 1964.

We very much appreciate your many
courtesies.

Sincerely,

/s/

ARLEN SPECTER
ASSISTANT COUNSEL

OFFICE OF THE DIRECTOR



UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE
FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

WASHINGTON 25, D.C.

June 17, 1964

By Courier Service

Honorable J. Lee Rankin
General Counsel
The President's Commission
200 Maryland Avenue, Northeast
Washington, D. C.

Dear Mr. Rankin:

Mr. Arlen Specter of the Commission's staff provided this Bureau with four photographs and the clothing worn by Governor John Connally on November 22, 1963, for use in connection with the re-enactment of certain aspects of the assassination of President Kennedy at Dallas, Texas.

The photographs and the clothing, consisting of Governor Connally's coat, trousers, shirt and tie (FBI Items C311 through C314) were returned to Miss Mary Norton at the Commission on June 16, 1964.

Sincerely yours,

in Mr. Specter's office
J. Edgar Hoover

*returned per
attached letter*

Connally, John B. 2

AS:mln
18 June 1964

June 23, 1964

Honorable John B. Connally
Governor of Texas
Austin, Texas

Dear Governor Connally:

With this letter I am having delivered
to you the clothing worn by you on November 22,
1963, including:

Suit Jacket
Suit Trousers
Shirt
Tie

The Commission very much appreciates
your fine cooperation.

Sincerely yours,

/signed/

J. Lee Rankin
General Counsel

Enclosures

mln
6/24/64
J.L.R.

Connolly, John B. 2

MEMORANDUM

February 12, 1964

TO: Inspector Thomas J. Kelley
FROM: David W. Belin
SUBJECT: Wounds Suffered by Governor Connally

Pursuant to request previously made, you have submitted for our examination your file number 969, dated January 28, 1964, investigation made by SA Roger C. Warner, with an investigation of the wounds suffered by Governor Connally and an attempted reconstruction of the position of the body of Governor Connally at the time he was wounded.

On page 2 of this report, it is stated that after exiting the front of the chest in the area of the fifth rib, the projectile entered the underside of his right wrist and exited on the top side of the right wrist and then entered the left thigh.

On the other hand, we find in the Parkland Hospital Medical Reports, which are a part of your document number 561, dated December 10, 1963, that according to the typewritten report of Dr. Charles Gregory, dated November 22, on the wounds sustained by Governor John Connally (Unit #26 3699): "The wound of entry on the dorsal aspect of the right wrist over the junction of the distal fourth of the radius and shaft was approximately two cm in length and rather oblique with the loss of tissue with some considerable contusion at the margins of it. There was a wound of exit along the volar surface of the wrist about 2 cm above the flexion crease of the wrist and in the midline ..."

Returning to the report of your document number 969, there is a body diagram, number 1, which shows an entry wound on the underside of the wrist and the exit on the top of the wrist. On the other hand, in diagram number 3, the entry is shown on the top of the wrist side and the exit on the underside of the wrist. Then, when the reconstruction is made of the position of the Governor when the projectile struck in diagram number 5, this same showing is made. It appears that the showing is made to conform to diagram number 1 with the entry wound on the underside of the wrist rather than diagram number 3.

We would appreciate your having this entire matter reviewed
and making a further report of your findings.

Thank you.

OFFICE OF THE DIRECTOR



~~CONFIDENTIAL~~
Connolly, John B. 2 ~~HNK 3~~
UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE
FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

WASHINGTON 25, D.C.

March 12, 1964

BY COURIER SERVICE

Honorable J. Lee Rankin
General Counsel
The President's Commission
200 Maryland Avenue, N. E.
Washington, D. C.

Dear Mr. Rankin:

Enclosed for your information are two copies of a communication dated March 3, 1964, at Washington, D. C., relating to allegations made in the past by Mark Lane.

Inasmuch as Lane has previously appeared before the President's Commission, this Bureau is taking no further action regarding Lane's allegations as reported in the enclosed communication.

Sincerely yours,

J. Edgar Hoover

Enclosures - 2

DECLASSIFIED

Authority Justice Dept. Reg. 4/7/76
By HNK NARS Date 9/8/77

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~
Group 1
Excluded from automatic
downgrading and
declassification



In Reply, Please Refer to
File No.

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~
UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE
FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

WASHINGTON 25, D.C.

March 3, 1964

RE: LEE HARVEY OSWALD

The following information was furnished by a confidential source abroad who had occasion to interview ROBERT KAFFKE in Mexico City in connection with other matters on February 27, 1964:

KAFFKE identified himself as having been a member of a student group which visited Cuba in 1963 and explained that he had come to Mexico City to seek contact with the Cuban Embassy in the hope of arranging another trip to Cuba or obtaining assistance in making arrangements to travel to Communist China as an observer or teacher. He also mentioned that he had made some inquiries with respect to the visit to Mexico City of LEE HARVEY OSWALD in the hope that he could develop an angle which would enable him to write a saleable magazine article.

KAFFKE furnished the following background data concerning his interest in OSWALD's activities in Mexico:

Within the recent past, the attorney for Mrs. MARGUERITE OSWALD, OSWALD's mother, had visited San Francisco on a lecture tour and KAFFKE had attended the lecture and had spoken to the attorney, MARK LANE, at some length after the lecture.

DECLASSIFIED

Authority *Just. Dept. Ltr., 5/21/76*
By *MM*, NARS Date *9/8/77*

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~
Group 1
Excluded from automatic
downgrading and
declassification

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

LANE had stated to KAFFKE that "the FBI is so convinced that OSWALD was responsible for the assassination of President KENNEDY that it has ignored other witnesses and failed to follow up various leads." He claimed to have seen an affidavit in the possession of the Dallas Police Department reflecting that the paraffin tests made of OSWALD had disclosed powder burns on his hands but not on his cheek, suggesting from this that he might have fired a hand gun on the day of the assassination but not a rifle.

LANE claimed that he had located four women newspaper reporters who were between the underpass and the point from which the assassination shots allegedly were fired, and those women had expressed the belief that the shots they heard had seemed to originate from the opposite direction from the Texas School Book Depository where OSWALD reportedly was employed. According to LANE, the four reporters had claimed that upon hearing the shots from the direction of the underpass, they turned in time to see a puff of smoke and figures running along the bridge over the underpass.

LANE also stated that he had seen (or had in his possession) a second affidavit to the effect that five spent bullets had been located following the assassination rather than the three bullets which had been publicized in the U. S. press. He referred to those alleged projectiles as follows:

1. A bullet which appeared on the stretcher which was utilized in removing President KENNEDY from the official car.
2. One bullet which lodged in the thigh of Governor CONNELLY.
3. One bullet which struck Governor CONNELLY in the chest
4. A bullet which was found imbedded in the presidential automobile
5. A bullet which was found on the grass adjacent to where the automobile had been at the time of the shooting.

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

KAFFKE quoted LANE further to the effect that the latter had information that two days prior to the assassination, a "huddle" had taken place at JACK RUBY's "CAROUSEL CLUB" with the participants being RUBY, TIPPETT (the Dallas policeman allegedly killed by OSWALD) and an individual whose name KAFFKE was unable to recall but described as the "man who had published a full-page advertisement in a Dallas newspaper shortly prior to the assassination, charging President KENNEDY with being Communist."

KAFFKE expressed reluctance to discuss the above-described meeting, stating that the information had been obtained by LANE from a very confidential source, the identity of whom he was not aware, and he referred to the information concerning the meeting as being "real dynamite." He commented that if the meeting had taken place, it suggested a conspiracy of the "RADICAL LEFT" or "RADICAL RIGHT" and added that perhaps TIPPETT had meant to shoot OSWALD; that possibly OSWALD killed TIPPETT, contrary to the "conspiracy" and it became necessary for JACK RUBY to eliminate OSWALD.

KAFFKE denied that his trip to Mexico had been financed in any way by Attorney LANE but said that he had advised the attorney of his intention of traveling to Mexico, to which LANE replied that he would be "interested in anything he might pick up."

DECLASSIFIED

Authority

J. Edgar Hoover, 5/21/76

By

HARU

Date

9/8/77

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

AS:mln

~~KP~~
~~Shaw, Robert Dr.~~

KP Connolly, John B. -2

April 15, 1964

Dr. Robert Shaw
Parkland Memorial Hospital
Dallas, Texas

Dear Dr. Shaw:

As you know, this Commission was established by President Johnson on November 29, 1963, to investigate and report upon the facts and circumstances relating to the assassination of our late President, John F. Kennedy, and the subsequent killing of the alleged assassin, Lee Harvey Oswald.

The Commission would like you to appear before it as a witness on Tuesday, April 21, 1964, at 9:30 o'clock in the morning. At that time the Commission would like to take your testimony regarding your participation in the examination and treatment of Governor Connally on November 22, 1963. If you have any documents relevant to this matter, in addition to those which have already been supplied to Federal agencies, we would appreciate your producing these documents at the time you appear before the Commission. Enclosed for your information are copies of Executive Order No. 11130 creating this Commission, Senate Resolution 137 and the Rules of Procedure of this Commission for the taking of testimony.

Would you please arrange to bring with you all X-rays showing Governor Connally's wounds, including the wounds of the rib, wrist and thigh. We are interested in ascertaining, from the X-rays, what metallic fragments, if any, remained in the Governor's wrist and femur.

The Commission is authorized to pay your transportation and living expenses incurred as a result of this appearance before the Commission. If you desire assistance in making these arrangements, please feel free to contact Mr. Forrest V. Sorrels, Chief of the Dallas office of the Secret Service, who is located at Room 500, Reliance Life Building, at 505 Ervey Street, Dallas. His telephone number is Riverdale 9-3461, extension 3461.

Please advise Mr. Sorrels as soon as convenient whether or not you will be able to appear before the Commission on the designated day. Thank you for your cooperation in the work of the Commission.

Sincerely,

J. Lee Rankin/AS

J. Lee Rankin
General Counsel

Enclosures

OFFICE OF THE DIRECTOR



Commission No. 827

Connolly, John B. 2

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE
FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

WASHINGTON 25, D.C.

April 16, 1964

By Courier Service

Honorable J. Lee Rankin
General Counsel
The President's Commission
200 Maryland Avenue, Northeast
Washington, D. C.

Dear Mr. Rankin:

Reference is made to your letter dated April 9, 1964, covering transmittal to the FBI Laboratory of Governor John Connally's coat, shirt, trousers and tie and requesting an examination of these items. The results of the examinations are set forth below.

For your information the coat has been designated C311, the trousers C312, the shirt C313 and the tie C314.

Each hole in Governor John Connally's coat, shirt and trousers has the general appearance of a bullet hole and could have been made by a bullet. No hole was found in the tie.

The hole in the back of the coat is approximately 1/4" by 5/8", being elongated in a horizontal direction. The elongation could be due to one or more of the following:
(1) a bullet passed through the cloth at an angle to the surface,
(2) the cloth was folded when a bullet struck, (3) the hole was made by a mutilated bullet or (4) a bullet struck sideways.

The hole in the front of the coat is approximately 3/8" in diameter and circular in shape.

The hole in the sleeve is approximately 3/8" by 5/8" being elongated in a horizontal direction. The elongation of this hole could be due to one or more of the aforementioned causes.

CR 827

Honorable J. Lee Rankin

It is to be noted that holes corresponding to the three holes referred to above were found in the shirt. Due to the excessive tearing of the cloth, none of these holes were well defined.

The hole in the left trouser leg is approximately 1/4" in diameter and roughly circular in shape.

It was determined from the locations of the holes in the coat and shirt that a bullet entering the back, passing undeflected through the body and leaving the front, would have passed through Governor Connally at an angle of approximately 35 degrees downward from the horizontal and approximately 20 degrees from right to left if he was sitting erect and facing forward at the time he was shot. These angles are such that it would have been possible for Governor Connally's right arm and left leg to have been in direct line with the projectile. Any change in Governor Connally's position would affect the angles set out above. The possibility should not be overlooked that garments can shift from their normal position on the body. There is no way of determining, from an examination of the clothing, whether such a bullet may have followed a straight line path or may have been deflected in the body.

Nothing was found to indicate which holes were entrances and which were exits. The coat, shirt and trousers were cleaned prior to their receipt in the Laboratory, which might account for the fact that no foreign deposits of metal or other substances were found on the cloth surrounding the holes. Further, no characteristic position of the fibers of the cloth around the holes, which is one of the factors considered in determining whether a hole is an entrance or an exit hole, was found. The sizes of the holes in the clothing do not necessarily aid in this determination since a hole can be enlarged if a bullet strikes at an angle, sideways or partially sideways, or if it passes through a fold in the cloth. Also, if a bullet is irregularly mutilated, an entrance hole could be larger than an exit hole.

It was not possible from an examination of the clothing to determine whether or not all of the holes were made by the same projectile or projectile fragments.

Sincerely yours,

J. Edgar Hoover

Enclosures (14) - To Eisenberg